

MANITOBA



EDUCATIONAL STORIES FOR SUCCESS IN FARMING

BY THE
MEMBERS OF THE MLCU

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10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by 1000 employees in a company.

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DISCUSSION - The results of this study indicate that the use of a low dose of *Aspergillus fumigatus* spores in combination with a low dose of *Candida albicans* spores can significantly reduce the incidence of *Candida* infection in patients with neutropenia.

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1991-1992
Yearbook of the University of Alberta

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE OF SPANISH HISTORICAL STUDIES

10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by 1000 workers in a certain industry.

10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by 1000 workers in a certain industry.

10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by each employee in a company.

ANSWER The answer is 1000. The first two digits of the number 1000 are 10.

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10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by 1000 workers.

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3. The following table summarizes the results of the experiments.

10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by 1000 workers in a certain industry.

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10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by 1000 workers.

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FOREWORD

THE little histories which follow represent a long list of like experiences among the farmers of MANITOBA, the first province of Western Canada. The complete Story of Success in Manitoba would fill a library.

Enough signed statements, straight from the men themselves, have been gathered together in these pages, however, to prove that the great opportunities in Western Canada's farms, about which so much is heard, really do exist. That they exist in MANITOBA more so than anywhere else these hard-headed farmers believe.

Read this little book from cover to cover. You will find it interesting. It is just as if you were here on the ground, talking to these men in their own houses. They would tell you the same plain, unpainted facts, and show you about their farms with pardonable pride.

Many of these men have grown wealthy. Manitoba has grown at a wonderful rate in the past; but this past development will be overshadowed by the greatness which the province will attain in the years immediately to come. The rise in land values, the amazing avenues of profit already opened up, provide YOUR present opportunity.

The men herein quoted have built their successes, many of them, in the face of pioneer difficulties which do not confront the homeseeker today. Thousands of miles of railway have since thrown a network over the province; great markets have sprung up close at hand; schools have been provided, rural telephones installed, and life has become vastly easier.

Therefore, what has been done in the past by these men with the country comparatively unopened up can assuredly be done again by YOU under improved conditions. If you are as good a man as they have proved themselves to be, you will exceed their achievements.

REMEMBER:—You cannot afford definitely to decide where you will locate your new Canadian home until you have obtained full and reliable information about the PROVINCE OF MANITOBA. Write to your nearest MANITOBA GOVERNMENT OFFICE and DO IT AS SOON AS YOU HAVE READ THIS BOOKLET.

JAMES E. MAYNARD, ROPEMAKER, SHOEMAKER, TAILOR, THEN WORLD CHAMPION WHEAT GROWER IN MANITOBA

NOTE.—Mr. Maynard secured Third Prize at the 1911 New York Land Show for the best wheat grown in the world. He was also first for Red Fife Wheat.

I was born in the town of Bromley, in Kent, England, situated about ten miles from the city of London, in the year 1831. I was put to work at the age of ten years and have been getting my own living since. I spent two years learning the rope-making trade, but did not like that. Then served four years learning the shoe-making trade, but ran away one year after. I was bound apprentice for seven years to a tailor in the city of London and learned that business thoroughly.

During the Crimean War in the early fifties I left England and came to Canada. Landed at Quebec in 1853, and worked at my business as a tailor in the city of Montreal. I was married at the age of eighteen and had a family of twelve children, of which number I reared seven sons and two daughters; all of whom I am happy and proud to say are very comfortably situated with their families in the Dominion of Canada.

From the time I left England and came to Canada up to the present time I have never regretted leaving the Old Land. After spending four years in Montreal I then moved to Arnprior, where I carried on business for nearly twenty years. I moved to Orillia and from there came to Manitoba in 1880 and in that year my son Thomas squatted on a half section of railway land nine miles south of Deloraine in Southern Manitoba. I, myself, came the following year and have remained here since that time. The year 1880 I remained in Winnipeg.

Now, from this time on I have devoted my time to farming and growing vegetables and flowers, of which I am very fond. I have come to the conclusion that there is no

place like Southern Manitoba for growing wheat, vegetables and flowers. I feel sure that Manitoba is the place for the new settler who wants to make a home for himself and family. And I am certain that if he does not succeed it will be his own fault.

The first six years I was on the farm our nearest market was Brandon; therefore we did not grow much grain, but I well remember the first load of wheat I sent there with a yoke of oxen—fifty bushels. My son left the farm with \$2.50 cash. I wanted him to sell the load and bring back some groceries as this was all the money we had. Well, before he got to Brandon he was two dollars in debt. He was in Brandon three days, sold his load for thirty-five cents per bushel, paid his expenses in the city, brought home no groceries, and came back two dollars in debt.

This was a sample of the hardships the pioneers of this country had to go through. How different it is today for the new settler, and how easy it is for him to succeed. I think if I had the opportunity to talk to those people in the Old Country who are thinking of emigrating I could persuade many of them to settle in Manitoba. I feel sure the settler who casts his or her lot with us will have a far better chance than if they go farther west. Well, patience and perseverance had much to do with our success, and I see no reason why the newcomer should not succeed much easier than the old fellows as they have so many more advantages than we had.

After waiting for seven years we got a railway and things went along better. Success has come by industry, patience and perseverance, keeping the soil fairly clean, careful selection of seed (in fact the best that can be procured, regardless of cost) and being hopeful of the future. We have had many losses on the farm, yet withal we are pretty well off, taking all things into consideration. My house is comfortable, with good barns and implements. I keep house and barns insured for \$7,000

(£1,400). We have a full section of land which is worth \$30 (£6) per acre, so you will readily see that after overcoming all these difficulties we have much to be thankful for.

In conclusion I would say, as Manitoba has done so well for us, I would like to do something for Manitoba. That's how I feel.

—JAS. E. MAYNARD.

SIXTY-THREE YEARS OF AGE WHEN
HE TOOK UP A MANITOBA HOME-
STEAD, HE HAS DONE THE
WORK HIMSELF AND HAS
MADE \$20,000 (£4,000)

I was born in Galt, Ontario. Prior to settling at Kenville, in the Swan River Valley, Manitoba, my present abode, I lived in Iowa several years, but the climate not being suitable, I moved to Kenville, taking a homestead there at the age of sixty-three. At this age, when most men do very little work, I set about to make a home afresh, hauling the lumber some eighteen miles and doing a large share of the building of a house and barns myself. This was in 1902.

During the ten years since my arrival I have accumulated a large amount of land, actually farming about 300 acres, and doing most of the work myself. My farms are provided with good buildings, and my land and chattels should be worth at least from \$15,000 to \$20,000 (£3,000 to £4,000), all made in Manitoba. Since coming to Manitoba my health has been perfect, and I am one of the many farmers who bless the day when they decided to come to this Province.

—JAMES WHITE.

HAS TRAVELED IN MANY COUNTRIES
AND FAILS TO FIND A BETTER PLACE
FOR FARMING THAN MANITOBA

I settled in Manitoba in the year 1891 at the age of thirty. My capital at that time

consisted of less than \$100 (£20). I came from the county of Grey, Ontario.

In my twenty-one years' experience of Manitoba I have had extraordinary success. I own at the present time 960 acres of land, situated in the fertile district of Killarney. I have 600 acres under cultivation and 165 acres fenced. The buildings on my property consist of two barns, two houses and three granaries, which are worth \$5,000 (£1,000).

The value of my farm I consider to be at a conservative estimate, \$30,000 (£6,000). I have the farm rented to my sons, who own all the stock and implements, and pay me an average rental of \$800 (£160) per annum.

I consider that at the present time I am worth \$25,000 (£5,000).

I have raised a family of five boys and two girls, who in turn are all doing well, and some have farms of their own.

I consider this to be a good country for the farmer. The laws are very favorable to him, and no enterprising person could fail to succeed. In my experience of life I have travelled in many countries and have failed to find any place so suitable for farming operations as my present location.

—JAMES MILLER.

—

HE EXCHANGED A POLICEMAN'S UNIFORM FOR OVERALLS, CAME TO MANITOBA, BOUGHT A SECOND-HAND PLOW FOR \$1.75 (7s.), AND SUC- CEEDED

I am, as my name implies, a north-of-Scotland-born man. I helped my father on a small farm while at an early age. Later I worked as a laborer for farmers, and drifted into the police force. I, however, was ambitious to own land for myself, and came to Manitoba some twenty years ago and took up a homestead in the municipality of Archie, about six miles northeast of Fleming, on the main line of C.P.R.

At that time I had a wife and young family and very little money. I made a payment on a team of oxen and bought a second-hand plow for \$1.75 (about 7s.), and with these means I started to break up my homestead, my family living in Moosomin, where my wife got whatever work she could, and where I did laboring work to support my family, and in winter drew wood from the bush and sold it to pay balance remaining on my team.

When I had sufficient land broken on my farm, I moved my family there. I early became a member of the municipal council, and later had other offices, and for the past two years have been elected as reeve. During all this time and in every office I have held I have taken an active part in improving conditions, and have grown in prosperity together with the district and municipality for which I have worked.

I now own a section and a half of good land, largely broken up. I have a good house and barns, and own twenty horses, twenty-five well-bred cattle and other stock. My eldest son owns a half-section near by, and my whole family has been well brought up. I never forget that my faithful and able wife has done as much as myself to win our present position. —WM. MACDONALD.

HAS MADE A LOT OF MONEY IN MANITOBA AND IS QUITE CONTENT TO STAY HERE AND SPEND IT

I came to Carman, Manitoba, from the County of Lennox, Ontario, arriving in Winnipeg on the 15th of March, 1882, with my wife and four small children.

The first summer I worked out. The following year I secured a homestead, which at that time was not considered to be of much value. When I was able I got a yoke of oxen and went to work clearing the homestead, which was covered with scrub and poplar wood. When I could I stocked it.

I am still living on the same place and by mixed farming and stock raising I have been able to add over two thousand acres more.

Two of my married sons I have settled on four hundred acres each. I have two daughters married, one son a doctor and one boy at home.

I own at present fourteen hundred acres of land and have purchased a comfortable home in the town of Carman and have a good bank account left after providing for my family.

I certainly am in favor of mixed farming and stock raising. If a man keeps out of debt except for something that is necessary for the equipment of the farm or the purchase of land, he will succeed here. Manitoba has been good enough for me to make money in and it's good enough to remain in and spend the money in.

—HENRY ARMSTRONG.

—

THE BOUNDARY FENCES OF HIS 160-ACRE HOMESTEAD HAVE EXPANDED TILL THEY ENCLOSE 2,000 ACRES

NOTE.—In 1901 he sent eighty bushels of his wheat to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and, with the whole world reaching after it in competition, ran away with the gold medal and a diploma for the best wheat.

Among the many pioneer homesteaders of Manitoba, the history of James Argue, M.P.P., of Elgin, furnishes an outstanding example of what can be accomplished by any young man who is willing to work and wants to succeed. He is Irish. His has been the proverbial success of the Irishman in a new country, and he has achieved it with honor and respect.

He came to Manitoba at a time when difficulties were numerous. He knows what it is to travel forty-five miles through virgin country for his mail, for his trading and the shipping of grain; he knows what it is to haul fuel a distance of twenty-five miles with the aid of oxen.

His capital consisted largely of a belief in the country, and because it was a capital which no pioneer difficulties could impair, Mr.

Argue has reaped a bountiful reward. His 160 acres, granted free by the Government, have expanded to two thousand, yielding an average of twenty-five bushels or more to the acre of wheat and seventy-five bushels to the acre of oats; the total yield of his farm is in the neighborhood of 12,000 bushels of wheat, 6,500 of oats and 3,000 of barley. Thirty-five head of horses, twenty-eight head of cattle, numerous hogs, fowl, etc., are a few of the accessories. The total value of the buildings is about \$12,000 (£2,400).

The city of Brandon was a village when Mr. Argue located forty-five miles to the southwest. There were no roads, no fences, no railways. The price offered for his grain at the end of the forty-five mile haul was about thirty cents per bushel. Today the district is well settled; the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways run through it; live, bustling towns such as Souris, Boissevain and Elgin have sprung up, while "Brandon Village" has become the second city of Manitoba; neighbors can now talk to each other over the telephone; well-stocked stores are within easy reach, the town of Elgin having been born on the Argue doorstep; elevators for the storing of grain directly it is threshed are close at hand and the prices paid have long lost any resemblance to thirty cents.

The extension of Mr. Argue's boundary fences has been the natural outcome of this development of the country and that country's reward for honest effort—the same reward which has been won by fellow-Manitobans throughout the entire province. In eight years he had acquired 640 acres; now he owns three sections of land. The enormous and rapid development of the country has increased the opportunities of success fourfold, and Mr. Argue has also made investments in certain city and town properties with great success. He has found time for many trips to the Pacific coast, Eastern Canada and Ireland and for public service. He is a member of the Provincial Parliament.

James Argue was born in 1853 in County Cavan, Ireland, where members of the family still reside. His father was a successful farmer and agent for Lord Annesley of County Down. Educated at Cavan Grammar School, he emigrated to Canada at the age of twenty-one, and after spending eight years at farm work near Peterborough, Ontario, then a very small place, he moved to Manitoba and took up a homestead of 160 acres. His son, James Oswald Argue, now lives at the old homestead, while his father lives in a fine brick house nearer town.

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**BEGAN WITHOUT CAPITAL, WITHOUT
AGRICULTURAL TRAINING, WITHOUT
HEALTH, AND HAS ACQUIRED THEM
ALL IN MANITOBA**

I was born in the county of Essex, England, but lived most of the time in the City of London, and after leaving school worked in a wholesale house as a clerk for three years, but found that my health was giving way, so decided to come to Manitoba, which I did, arriving here in the spring of 1885 with no capital and no knowledge of farming, and settled on a homestead in the Pelican Lake district the next winter.

I had varied success for a number of years, but during that time my health improved and I gained experience. Six years ago I started dairy farming about fourteen miles east of Winnipeg, and I recommend anybody who wants to make a success of farming to keep a few cattle. I have been very successful with my cows, and today have a good grade bunch of between forty and fifty head of cows and heifers. My returns this year per cow are between \$90 (£18) and \$100 (£20). Full stock of implements. Stock in all worth \$20,000 (£4,000). Would advise my countrymen to come to Manitoba.

—T. F. FOLLIOTT.

IS MORE THAN SATISFIED THAT THE COUNTRY OF HIS ADOPTION IS A FINE PLACE FOR FAMILIES

Six years ago I came from Plainfield, Illinois, to look at Canadian land. I was favorably impressed with the quality of the soil and healthy climate, and bought 480 acres in the Dauphin district, Manitoba.

The transaction has come up to my highest expectations in every way, and I am pleased to state that the change I have made has proved beneficial both financially and otherwise.

I regard the Canadian West, particularly the Province of Manitoba, as the best field to emigrate to for those who wish to enlarge their operations and anxious of securing lands for their sons.

—W. C. LOCKWOOD.

—
**OWNS 1,320 ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL
FARMING LAND AND IS WORTH
\$55,000 (£11,000)**

I left my old home in Wellington County, Ontario, March 22nd, 1882, arriving in Emerson on the 26th, and travelled from there to what is known as the Municipality of Turtle Mountain and the Killarney district. At that time there was only 200 miles of railway in the province. Our prairie was rather bleak, but the settlers who came in here always encouraged themselves with the idea of a great future for this country.

In the spring of 1882, after the snow had gone, I entered for my homestead of 160 acres and have made it my home ever since. Being rather short of means at that time, I found it rather slow for a few years. After paying my way here and paying my entry for my land, I had enough to buy a pair of oxen, harness and plough, and erecting a small house, started to break up the prairie on my homestead.

We have always been favored with good crops in this district. The first four years we hauled our grain to Brandon, a distance of sixty miles. The summer of 1886 the railway

came in from Manitou to Boissevain, which gave us a home market. Since that time the country has developed very rapidly, much more than we had ever expected. We have good schools and churches all through the district, and the very best of roads for travel. A traveller coming along the southwestern branch of the C.P.R. from Borden to Deloraine is almost sure to remark upon the prosperity of that section of the country and the beautiful farm houses and out-buildings. The farms are mostly all well fenced in this district.

When I arrived here in the spring of 1882, my bank account was very small, so I did not push the improvements on my homestead the first summer, as I had to make some money to keep me through the first winter; so I did considerable ploughing for others to carry me through until I got my first crop; and until the summer of 1886, when the railway came in, we were contented as long as we were able to make a livelihood.

Today I own 1,320 acres of beautiful land, well fenced, and good buildings on it, and a good stock of horses and cattle. I think the value of my personal property and chattels would come to about \$55,000 (£11,000), so I am quite satisfied with the results of my thirty years' farming in Manitoba.

I might say that the average farmer has done equally as well all through Southern Manitoba. Our home town of Killarney is among the most thriving and up-to-date towns in Southern Manitoba. Mercantile lines are well represented and the buildings are of good structure, being mostly all stone or brick. The residence portion is well built and has beautiful trees. Killarney schools are of the best. Our Lake is quite a drawing card for summer tourists, supplying good fishing. We also have a Summer Fair and the class of exhibits, including live stock and agricultural produce, would be a credit to any community.

—JAS. CHAPMAN.

HOW TODAY'S SUCCESS STARTED TO COME TO MORROW YESTERDAY

Once said an Irishman to a fellow countryman: "Who were your ancestors?" "And what might that be?" says Flannigan. "Why the people you spring from, to be sure." "Begorrah, the Flannigans never sprung from anyone! They always sprung at them."

James Morrow, M.P.P., of La Riviere, Manitoba, pioneer and successful citizen, springs of North of Ireland parentage, and belongs to a class of Irish-Canadians of whom we cannot have too many in this country. The original Morrows came from the North of Ireland, back in the early thirties of last century, and settled in the county of Argentieul, in the province of Quebec. Here the father took up farming, and here, in 1857, the son James was born. They continued living in Quebec until 1868, when the family moved to Huron county, Ontario, where they resided for some ten or eleven years.

In the spring of 1879 the family came to the Canadian West, reaching Emerson, Manitoba, then the gateway city of the West land, on April first of that year. On the seventh of the same month James picked his homestead, four miles from what is now the town of La Riviere, and settled down to the usual experiences of homesteading.

Mr. Morrow became early convinced of the necessity of establishing a herd of cattle, and after a few years went in for purebred Shorthorns. From about 1890 to 1900 he had a good-sized herd, but, in the period since then, less attention has been given to stock-raising and more to grain farming, though Mr. Morrow strongly advises anyone starting on a homestead as quickly as possible to procure a few head of cattle.

The homestead of 1879 has now grown into a fine farm of 640 acres, of which 550 acres are under cultivation, the remainder being natural pasture. The soil is a black loam on a clay subsoil, underlaid with shale, a productive and readily worked soil. At first, this farm was

cropped without any particular system, save such as was involved in the endeavor to get from it each year all the grain that it was capable of producing. Mr. Morrow, however, early recognized the fact that the fertility of his farm could not be permanently maintained by following the system of continuous grain growing. Hence, he introduced the summerfallowing system, and more recently still modified that system by seeding twenty or thirty acres to Timothy each year. He has had remarkably satisfactory results from Timothy, finding that the sod solidifies the soil, puts fibre into it and prevents drifting. The practice is to take two crops of hay, then break and seed to wheat.

Mr. Morrow has held a large number of public and honorary offices since his settlement in Manitoba. He is a member of Parliament in the Provincial House.

If Mr. Morrow's thirty-odd years' experience in farming in the West were crystallized into a bit of advice to the homesteaders and beginners of the present day, it would be to scatter their interests as much as possible, not to bank altogether on one crop, but to raise stock as well as grain.

—

SOWED WITH A CAPITAL OF \$200 (£40) AND HAS REAPED AN HUNDREDFOLD

I settled in Manitoba in the year 1880, at the age of twenty-four, and came from the County of Victoria, Ontario. I had a small capital of \$200 (£40).

I now own 800 acres of land, upon which there are buildings worth \$3,000 (£600).

I consider the value of the farm to be \$20,000 (£4,000), and the value of stock and implements \$4,000 (£800).

I have 400 acres under cultivation and 500 acres fenced.

I have raised a family of boys and girls, who are all doing well.

I consider that I am now worth \$20,000 (£4,000).

My experience of Manitoba has resulted in very beneficial returns, and I consider it to be one of the best countries to which a young man could come who is seeking to make a home and secure the welfare of his family.

—C. S. FINLEYSON.

—

THINKS MANITOBA IS NOT ONLY THE
RIGHT COUNTRY FOR THE YOUNG
MAN, BUT ALSO FOR OLDER
PEOPLE WITH A LITTLE
CAPITAL

I settled in Manitoba in the year 1889, at the age of thirty-one, and had a small capital of \$100 (£20). I came from the county of Perth, Ontario.

I own about 320 acres of land, adjoining the town of Killarney, 275 acres of which have been brought under cultivation, and my entire holdings are fenced.

Buildings and improvements on my farm are worth \$4,000 (£800).

The farm I consider to be worth \$16,000 (£3,200), and stock and implements \$3,000 at the least.

The average results of my farming for a number of years have been about \$2,500 (£500) per year.

I consider that I am worth \$25,000 (£5,000) over and above all encumbrances.

I have raised a family of boys and girls, who are working for themselves and doing well, nearly all of them owning property of their own.

I am well satisfied with the results of farming in Manitoba, and believe that it is one of the best countries for a young man who is looking for a home, and also for older people if they have a little capital.

—S. M. HAYDON.

ONE OF THE SCOTS WHA HAE IN MANITOBA

The Scots have been in prominence among Manitoba pioneers. Among the long list of men from the Land of the Thistle who have pioneered on the prairies is James Duthie, well known in the Hartney district as a good neighbor, a good farmer and an all round good citizen. Throughout the west he is known as a shrewd stockman and a competent judge of live stock.

Jas. Duthie was born in Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen, near Collynie, the home of his father and grandfather, and now the home of his famous cousin, William Duthie, one of the most renowned Shorthorn breeders in the world. It used to be the custom in Scotland, if there was a promising member of the family, to send him to college with the object of getting a call to the ministry. But instead of going to college, Mr. Duthie was sent to look after his father's flock and herd, a calling he was naturally fitted for and in which he has been a signal success.

When the wanderlust came on, he left a good home and crossed to Canada. On reaching this country in the late seventies, he proceeded to study Canadian methods of farming.

About thirty years ago James Duthie took up land on the Souris plains, fifty miles southwest of Brandon, and he is there still. For a number of years, like his neighbors, he had to team his wheat fifty miles to the nearest railway station. But if Mr. Duthie suffered from the hardships incidental to pioneer days, there was never any evidence of it.

He now owns 1,280 acres, comprising a section of choice wheat land and a section for stock on which there is good pasture and abundance of water all the year round. Part of the ranch land lies sheltered in the wooded valley of the Souris, and is an ideal place for stock. On the farm there are twelve miles of fencing. He has two hobbies—clean farming and good stock. Part of his land has been cropped for twenty-eight years, and there is neither stinkweed, wild oats, nor mustard on the farm.

In grain, as in stock, he is striving at perfection, and has done his part to uphold the enviable reputation this portion of the province has enjoyed for the last twenty-five years in growing high-class wheat.

Sittyton, Collynie and Uppermill are three great names in Shorthorn history, and as distances go in the Canadian West, these places are near each other. In Mr. Duthie's young days, he had the opportunity there of seeing the finest Shorthorns in Scotland. He learned to know the points of an animal at a good school. The men understood the science of cattle-breeding and cattle-feeding. For the last fifty years the roast beef of old England that has tickled the palates of wealthy Londoners at Christmas has come out of Aberdeen.

Mr. Combie, of Tillfour; Capt. Barclay, the Cruikshanks and Capt. Marr were all men who knew how to handle cattle. But all these good men would not stay there. The country is overrun with them.

Mr. Duthie is classed as one of the best judges of stock in Manitoba. He is a lover of good stock, and has always kept good stock, and has distributed throughout the West the right kind of Berkshires and Shorthorns. His present stock bull was bred in the herd of His late Majesty King Edward, and is a high-toned fellow..

Mr. Duthie aims at keeping a herd of about seventy-five head, nearly all pure-bred. He also has good work horses, and uses only registered sires of approved type. In implements he has everything from a corn harvester to a garden rake, and when his implements are not in use, they are not left lying around, but put in a good shed—and he has a good one.

The farm buildings are well planned and convenient, and everything is kept scrupulously clean and in order. He has both gasoline and wind power for elevating grain, chopping and such work, hay slings for filling a large loft, so there need be no exposure drawing feed in stormy weather. For his own convenience in shipping and selling stock, he has platform scales. He

markets only clean grain, because he knows the buyer will not pay for weed seeds. The loads are all weighed before going to the elevator, and he is treated fairly in grade and weight.

The residence is substantial and commands a fine view on the Souris river. The house is lighted with gas, and has a hot water plant for heating, with hot and cold water throughout. The sanitary arrangements also are modern, and a telephone is installed. The garden and buildings are protected with well-arranged shelterbelts, composed of Caragana, maple, ash, elm, willow, cottonwood and Carolina poplar, and on the winding willow-fringed river bank there are some old patriarchs that were growing there a hundred years ago. On the farm there is wood enough to supply the whole district in the event of a coal famine. And in a secluded spot within three hundred yards of the house there has been a colony of beavers for years. They are never molested.

Much of Mr. Duthie's success in life is due to the able assistance of a wife of good judgment. They have a fine healthy family of boys and girls who are getting a sound education and a good home training to fit them for the battle of life.

Being a good master, they have a good class of hired help. When men have left, it has been almost without exception to start farming for themselves. Some of them have been helped at the start with a few head of stock on very easy terms.

Although a good stockman, he is always busy, and has not taken time to give his personal attention to the fitting of stock for competition at the provincial fairs, and has made no effort in that direction, but he has patronized and encouraged the local shows very liberally. He has about a bushel of prize tickets, medals and diplomas. His services have been much sought after to act as judge of cattle, sheep and swine at some of the shows, and also as judge at plowing matches.

**STARTED WITH \$1,500 (£300) AND NOW
HAS \$50,000 (£10,000)**

I settled in Manitoba in the year 1892, at the age of twenty-eight. At that time I had capital to the extent of about \$1,500 (£300). I came from the county of Dufferin, Ontario.

I own at the present time 320 acres of land with 50 acres fenced and 275 under cultivation.

I have buildings on my farm to the value of \$2,000 (£400).

The value of my farm I consider to be \$9,600 (£1,920). I have \$3,500 (£700) worth of stock and implements. My farm is rented, and I receive \$1,000 (£200) for my share.

I consider I am worth \$50,000 (£10,000) all of which has been accumulated during the past twenty years, except the small amount of capital with which I started.

I have had very satisfactory results, and am well pleased with the country and its laws. I think it is one of the best places that anyone could come to, seeking a home and fortune.

I have raised a family of boys and girls, who are all doing well and enjoying good health.

—R. A. HENRY.

**OFF ONE CROP HE PAID FOR LAND
AND ALSO THE COST OF
BREAKING IT.**

I came to Dauphin district, in Manitoba, 22 years ago in the month of November, with my father and five brothers. When we arrived here we had very little funds, and for the first few years were heavily handicapped for that reason. However, I now own, myself, fourteen quarter-sections of land and have a complete outfit for farming same. Between my father, brothers and myself we now own about thirty-five quarter-sections in this district, and we have accumulated this property entirely out of farming.

For an example of the way in which farmers prosper in this district I might relate an experience of my own.

I purchased the northeast quarter of section 11, in township 24, in range 19, at the school Lands Sale here on the 6th of November, 1909, for \$23.75 (£4-15s.) per acre. In 1910 I broke and disced 125 acres of the quarter-section. I sowed it with wheat on April 25th, 1911. On the 17th of June, believing that the crop was growing too rank, I mowed it down. I harvested the crop seventy days after it was mowed, and it yielded 34 bushels of wheat to the acre, grading No. 2 Northern. The price received by me for this crop paid the whole purchase price of the 125 acres that were brought under cultivation, and \$5 (£1) an acre over that, which would more than equal the cost of breaking.

In the light of our experience I have no hesitation in saying that I believe that Dauphin district, in Manitoba, is one of the best districts for mixed farming in Western Canada. —W. H. DURSTON.

—

HIS LAND HAS DOUBLED IN VALUE— BUT IS NOT FOR SALE

I was born in Simcoe County, Ontario, on a farm, and until eight years ago lived at Souris, in Manitoba. In the year 1904 I came north to the Swan River Valley and bought land at \$14 (£2-16s.) per acre, and put up the usual buildings. I bought half a section, of which I farmed this year 185 acres, putting 130 acres in wheat, forty-five acres in barley and the rest in oats.

I have twenty head of pure-bred shorthorn stock, eight head of horses, besides hogs, poultry, etc. In 1911 had thirty-two bushels of wheat to the acre all around, and fifteen acres which I gave special attention to yielded fifty-three bushels to the acre. In 1912 my crop went over thirty bushels to the acre all around. I have grown over eighty bushels of oats to the acre.

I am thoroughly satisfied with the results of my farming operations, and my land is not for sale, although it is worth more than twice what was paid for it.

DAVID R. McHAFFIE.

CAME FROM ENGLAND WITHOUT
CAPITAL, AND IS NOW WORTH
OVER \$25,000 (£5,000)

I settled in Manitoba in the year 1881, and came originally from England. I had no capital of any kind when I came here, and was too young to homestead, being only seventeen years of age. As soon after my arrival as possible I homesteaded a piece of land, which is now about eight miles from Killarney, and I have lived on this ever since.

My holdings now consist of 1,200 acres of land, valued at \$25.00 (£5) per acre, 500 acres being under cultivation and 150 fenced.

I have a house, barns and granary on my property, valued at \$5,000 (£1,000).

My stock and implements are worth \$5,000 (£1,000), and I consider that at the present time I am worth \$25,000 (£5,000) net.

I have raised a family of boys and girls, who are all doing well and working at home.

We have a good home and have satisfactory results from our farming operations. My family are well satisfied with the country and we all enjoy good health. I know of no place that I have heard or read of which would be better than Manitoba for a farmer who wishes to begin operations, raise a home for his family and enjoy life.

—BYRON MASON.

—
WAS AN ENGLISH GROOM BEFORE
COMING TO MANITOBA. HIS BAL-
LAST WAS "SAND" AND HE PIO-
NEERED TO SUCH GOOD EFFECT
THAT HE BOUGHT OUT
HIS NEIGHBORS

I left Yorkshire, England, about twenty-two years ago, where I had been employed as a groom to a farmer. I had no education, as school attendance at that time was not compulsory, and my parents being poor needed my help as soon as

I was able. However, as soon as possible I came to Canada and took up a homestead in what is now the Manson district of Municipality of Archie, about ten miles north-east of Fleming, C.P.R. main line, in the Province of Manitoba. I had a wife and numerous family to support, and had practically no money.

I acquired a team of oxen and went to work early and late. I afterwards bought another team and worked them turn about as I could stand more work than the oxen. As the boys grew they assisted me, and my wife and children managed the dairy end of the business with great success.

There were two other homesteaders on the same section as myself, both being well educated and of good families, but they did not possess the requisite sand needed in an early settler of Manitoba, and so I bought them both out and now own the whole section, besides three quarter-sections close at hand (1,120 acres). I have a good house and large barn and other buildings, and own about thirty horses and the same number of cattle.

—JOHN ROOKES.

FROM LOG BUILDINGS AND OXEN TO ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST FARM DWELLINGS IN MANITOBA

William A. Shaver came to Killarney district, Manitoba, with his family in the spring of 1889, and bought C.P.R. land, making his first payment out of money earned by working out. He went through the hardships of pioneer life, living first in a small log house; his out-buildings were of the same character, and he farmed with oxen.

Mr. Shaver has been very successful, and he now owns 800 acres, or five quarter-sections, well situated within three miles of the town of Killarney. The value of his farm buildings is at least \$10,000 (£2,000), his residence being one of the handsomest farm dwellings in the province; his barns are commodious and very large.

Mr. Shaver's farm is well stocked with horses and cattle in great numbers. He has been very successful and at a conservative estimate is worth today \$40,000 (£8,000). This property has been accumulated with a great deal of hard work, but at the present time Mr. Shaver takes satisfaction in the fact that he is in independent circumstances, and has the employment of his time at his own disposal.

HE BELIEVES IN MANITOBA CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP FOR GOOD REASONS

I was born near Fergus, Ontario. I lived near Winnipeg, Manitoba, until ten years ago, when I came to the Swan River district, Manitoba, and took up land about two miles from the town of that name. I have 640 acres altogether, of which 240 acres is broken, and I am breaking more annually. My best yield was thirty-three bushels to the acre of spring wheat and thirty-eight bushels to the acre of fall wheat.

I am a believer in mixed farming, and consider that this is the country for hogs and sheep, as well as cattle. I have kept on an average about thirty head of cattle and also a number of pure-bred Berkshire hogs. I have put up a good house, barns and out-buildings, and have a third interest in a threshing outfit. During 1910 I planted 1,200 trees, all doing well. I am in easy financial circumstances.

—WILLIAM H. SIMS.

SOON CLIMBED FROM FAMILY DEBTS TO DOLLARS OF HIS OWN

I settled in Manitoba in the year 1882, at the age of nine. I came with my father and his family from the County of Huron, Ontario. We had some hardships to contend with for a few years, as my father was very short of capital when he came to the country. When I was still a young man, my father died, leaving me the

sole support of the family. At that time we were \$1,000 (£200) in debt, while we still had some land.

Since managing the farm myself, I have done remarkably well. I own 320 acres of land, valued at \$10,000 (£2,000), 260 acres of which is under cultivation, and 160 acres fenced.

The buildings on my farm are worth \$3,000 (£600), and I have \$2,000 (£400) worth of stock and implements.

The results of my farm return me \$1,000 (£200) annually.

I consider that I am worth today \$12,000 (£2,400), which I have saved almost entirely during the past twenty years.

I consider this to be one of the best countries that I have yet heard of for a young man to begin operations and make a home for himself.

—JAS. CULLEN.

HE STARTED WITH \$7 (£1-8s.) AND A FRIEND BORROWED \$5 (£1) OF THAT

Andrew E. Foster, a Canadian by birth, came from Ontario in the fall of 1886. He had with him \$7 (£1-8s.) in money, \$5 (£1) of which he loaned to a friend immediately on his arrival in Manitoba. He then started to work and was content with anything that came his way, so long as he was earning wages. In the summer season he worked on a farm in the Portage la Prairie district, and in the winter in the lumber camps.

Mr. Foster has been one of the most successful farmers of the Turtle Mountain district. At the present time he owns 1120 acres of land in the best part of Turtle Mountain Municipality. He has large barns and granaries and a commodious residence on his premises, and his land, at a conservative estimate, is worth at least \$30 per acre.

He owns at least \$10,000 (£2,000) in personal effects, all of which are entirely paid for and against which is no encumbrance of any kind.

Mr. Foster's successful experience has been duplicated by a good number of his neighbors in the same district.

HAS A FINE FARM, AND CONSIDERS PROSPECTS BETTER THAN EVER

I was born at Great Village, Nova Scotia, in the year 1846, and came to Manitoba in 1870. I have been a resident of Portage Plains for the past thirty-six years. I homesteaded my farm in 1876 and now consider my land worth \$80 (£16) per acre. My principal crop has been wheat, though I have gone in considerably for mixed farming of late years. The prospects in this locality I consider better than ever, and am very much pleased with my efforts in farming in Manitoba.

I have taken an active part in promoting the interests of the Portage Industrial Exhibition, which is held every year, being connected with the board of that association for past thirty years. Was a member of first Council of the Rural Municipality of Portage la Prairie in 1878.

I am comfortably situated on a fine farm four miles north-west of the City of Portage la Prairie, and have no hesitancy in stating that any man who wishes to settle down to farming in Manitoba, and especially on the Portage Plains, should make a success of it.

—THOMAS E. WALLACE.

SOLD AN INSURANCE POLICY IN ORDER TO GET TO MANITOBA

J. J. Ring is Irish, born in the South of Ireland about sixty years ago. Before he came out of childhood days he was in Canada. As a youth he was a cooper, and plied his trade in towns and villages in the Ottawa Valley, his father having settled near Ottawa. Off and on he did a little farming; he also handled an axe and became adept at cutting down trees and hewing timber. His knowledge of farming was enough to lead him to conclude he could plow.

After this start in life he came to Manitoba in 1879. S. A. Bedford, now Professor Bedford, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, was the man who located Mr. Ring and his companions at Crystal City, Manitoba. Mr. Ring got the

money to bring him to Manitoba by selling an insurance policy.

The first thing he did when he decided to make a home for himself was to plant trees for shelter. When he was taking out timber for his buildings, small growths were kept for planting. Attention has been paid to this feature ever since, and now his home is well protected by shelter-belts and wind-breaks.

He advises newcomers to spend a couple of seasons with a practical farmer; otherwise they lose by having to learn by experience, unless they are trained farmers. Settlers from the farms of the East, he considers, can prosper by adopting the methods they have followed. Those who have cash are advised to purchase stock. In buildings and equipment a start must be made on a small scale.

Mr. Ring now has 800 acres of land and a fine home in which he and his good wife have raised four girls and three boys. The girls all have received a liberal public and high school training. One son is a lawyer; another took two years at Manitoba Agricultural College, entering that institution with the first class in 1906. He is now partner with his father on the farm. The younger son is still at public school. The intention is to give him a full course at the Agricultural College.

HAS MADE A REPUTATION AS A
BREEDER OF PIGS, CATTLE
AND SHEEP

Born on a farm near the village of Alma, Ontario, in the County of Wellington, in the year 1860.

Received a good common school education.

At the age of twenty, in the year 1880, came West in the early spring and arrived on the Portage Plains, in Manitoba, low in cash but high in spirits.

In 1882 shipped a yoke of oxen, etc., to a place called at that time Flat Creek, the end of the steel on the main line of C.P.R., about thirty miles west of Brandon. Along with sev-

eral other parties from Portage la Prairie, who were in search of homesteads, made the trip to Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, by ox-wagon and located on what was known as Pleasant Plains. Remained in this district for two years.

In 1884 returned to Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, and bought the quarter section on which we still live, my reason for returning to this district being a better location and better market.

The quarter section purchased in 1884 now forms part of what is known as Prairie View Stock Farm. In 1887 commenced breeding thoroughbred Berkshire pigs, a few years later adding shorthorn cattle and Cotswold sheep.

The greater part of our annual income comes from grain growing, always keeping in sight the fact that farming in the West does not always depend so much on the number of acres put in as the condition in which the land is kept, so as to get the greatest number of dollars profit possible.

I have a good home and am well satisfied with my success in life so far from a financial standpoint.

—F. W. BROWN.

HIS POCKETS WERE FLAT WHEN HE STARTED; NOW THEY BULGE WITH \$30,000 (£6,000)

Samuel T. Kellaway, one of the earliest settlers in the Municipality of Turtle Mountain, and one of the gentlemen who has made mixed farming a success, came to Manitoba in the Spring of 1886, and settled one mile east of where the town of Killarney now stands. He had no capital but a capacity for hard work, and is now possessor of one of the best sections of land, equipped with a fine residence, worth \$3,000 (£600), and barn and out-buildings of a like value.

Mr. Kellaway owns fifty head of cattle and twenty head of horses, besides one of the most attractive farms in southern Manitoba, the buildings being entirely surrounded by cultivated groves of trees of Mr. Kellaway's own raising. His assets can be figured easily at \$30,000 (£6,000).

HE STUCK IN BOTH THUMBS—PULLED OUT PLUMS, APPLES, CHERRIES, AN ATTRACTIVE HOME, A REPUTATION AND SOME CASH

Few men who, away back in the seventies, selected the Canadian Northwest as a satisfactory part of the world in which to make an honorable living were brave enough to choose fruit growing as a hobby. A. P. Stevenson arrived on Manitoba soil in the early summer of 1874, then a strapping youth of some twenty years. By train, he came to Moorehead, North Dakota, and after an exciting time with barge and tug on the Red River, reached Winnipeg. He homesteaded on his present farm, some miles from Norden, Manitoba.

Mr. S. — born in Scotland, and had helped to farm. —shire. His first experience in Canada consisted of two years of helping to hew out homes among big trees at Scarboro, York County, Ontario. He was, therefore, fairly well equipped for the work entailed in soil cultivation in any country. But no clue to his reasons for adopting horticulture as a hobby seems to be offered. Of course, he always had enjoyed fruit. When he got land of his own he wanted to have fruit of his own, even though he had settled in a land that was not recognized as a fruit country.

He now has a thrifty apple orchard, as well as plums, cherries and small fruits. His apples net over \$500 (£100) annually. Some trees bear several barrels each, and are so heavily laden that the limbs break. Although going under strange names, these apples are of good quality.

The success that has attended Mr. Stevenson's efforts at raising trees and shrubs is due largely to the shelter provided. He, therefore, urges that before any man attempts orcharding he should provide wind-breaks and shelter-belts. Those who have seen his cosy home appreciate the force of his arguments.

Five hundred acres are farmed. The soil is heavy clay. Seeding down has come to be recognized as a good practice. It was noticed a few years ago that the soil lacked vegetable

matter, and the wheat sample was not up to standard. Timothy sod has been found to give good returns. Cattle and hogs have done much to assist in swelling the annual income.

Of course, Mr. Stevenson is brimful of sound advice to newcomers. Naturally, he wants to see a cosy home among trees. However, he advises those from the East or from the old land, to leave prejudices behind, and adapt themselves to Western conditions. He says: "Use oxen for three years; keep out of debt; do not buy what you need—buy only what you cannot do without." In this way a poor man can make a start, and soon be in a position to provide a comfortable home and the common luxuries.

IS SO WELL SATISFIED THAT HE WOULD NOT CHANGE HIS POSITION

In the year 1889 I settled in Manitoba, at the age of thirty-one, my capital at that time being \$2,000 (£400). I came originally from the county of Huron, Ontario, and have always farmed.

I own 800 acres of land, 400 of which are under cultivation and 300 fenced.

There are buildings upon the farm to the value of \$4,000 (£800).

The value of my farm and other property is at least \$25,000 (£5,000).

At the present time I have my farm rented, and get from the proceeds of my share of my crop at least \$1,300 (£260) a year.

I feel that I have done well by coming to Manitoba, and at the present time I would not change my position, as I am perfectly satisfied with the results, and feel that the conditions and laws of the country are such that any young man seeking a home could not do better than come to Manitoba.

—JNO. J. NAY.

MANITOBA LANDS

HOW TO SECURE LAND IN MANITOBA

This may be done in three ways—by locating on a free homestead, by possession of veteran scrip or by purchasing from railway or land companies or from the Manitoba Government. Unless a man has enough capital to purchase a farm outright or on the instalment plan, homesteading alone will interest him. And unless he has some capital it will not be wise for him to take a homestead of 160 acres immediately on arrival as there will be provisions, etc., needed before the first crop on his farm materializes.

The man with less than \$300 (£60) should work for wages the first year, either on an established farm or at railway construction work, etc. He may find that during the year a good chance to take up his free grant or to make the first payment on a selected farm will present itself; at any rate he will be able to look around at leisure and size up the situation to his own advantage.

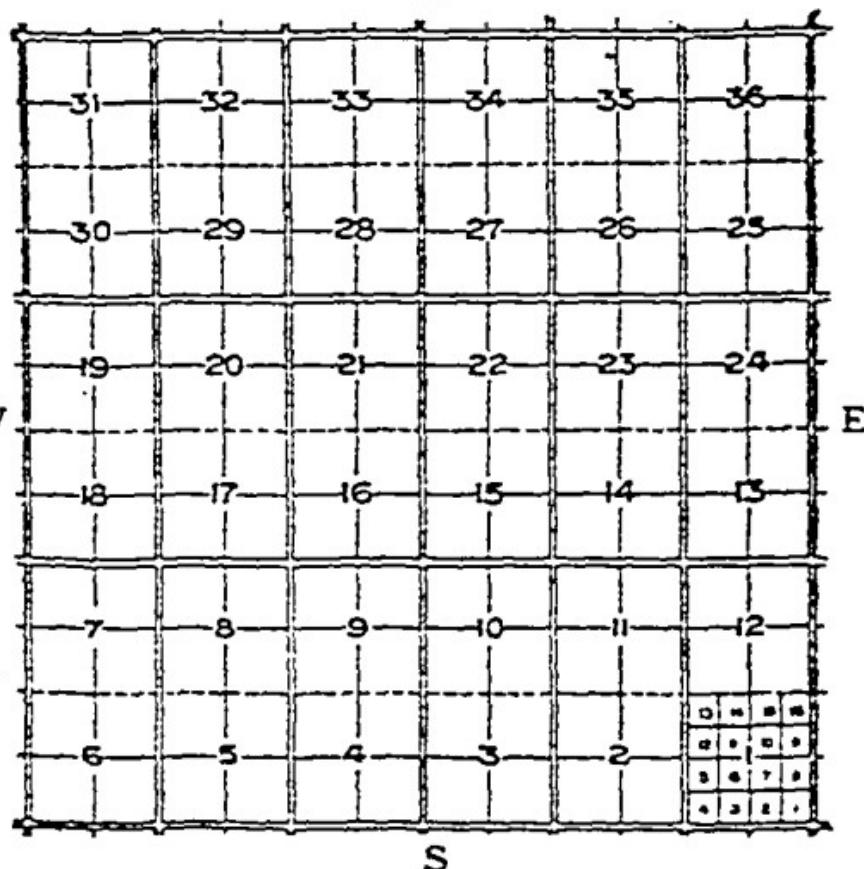
HOW THE LAND IS SURVEYED IN MANITOBA

All homesteads in the province of Manitoba are controlled and administered by the Dominion Government through the Department of the Interior. These lands are disposed of as free grants to settlers, and are surveyed into square blocks, six miles long by six miles wide. Such blocks are called townships.

Each township is subdivided into thirty-six blocks, called sections. A section is a mile square and contains 640 acres. The sections are numbered from one to thirty-six.

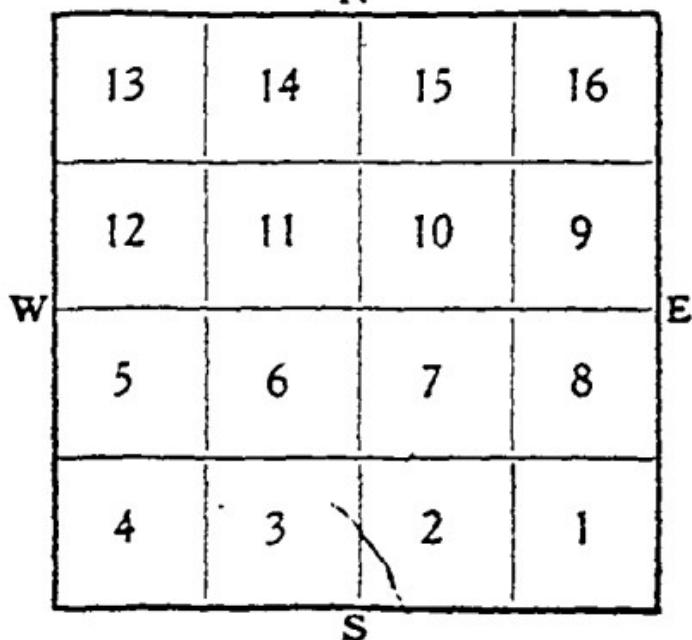
Townships are numbered consecutively from south to north. Each row of townships thus formed is given a range number. The ranges start from a principal meridian and are numbered consecutively. The first meridian is a few miles west of Winnipeg. Ranges number from this meridian as a starting point both eastward and westward. In regard to all other meridians, ranges number westward only.

PLAN OF A TOWNSHIP
N



The double lines indicate the road allowances

PLAN OF SECTION
N



Each section is deemed to be divided into forty-acre areas,
known as legal subdivisions, and numbered and
bounded as in diagram above

It will be seen that the number of township, range and meridian at once shows the exact location of a township. Each section of a township is divided into four square blocks, called quarter-sections.

A quarter-section is half a mile square and contains 160 acres. It is the unit on which these lands are dealt with.

As a section is a square whose sides run east and west and north and south, the four quarters which it contains are described, according to their location, as the northeast quarter, the northwest quarter, the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter.

Road allowances are provided, namely, running north and south between each section; running east and west along the township lines and from thence, two miles apart.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS IN BRIEF

A homestead is a grant made under certain conditions involving residence and improvements upon the land on the part of the homesteader. When such duties are completed, a free patent for the land is issued to the homesteader. A homestead consists of 160 acres (one quarter-section).

Who can have a homestead—It may be taken up by any person who is the head of a family or by any male 18 years of age or over, who is a British subject or who declares his intention to become a British subject.

A widow having minor children of her own dependent upon her for support is permitted to make homestead entry as the sole head of a family.

Acquiring homestead—To acquire a homestead an applicant must make entry in person, either at the Dominion Lands Office for the district in which the land applied for is situated, or at a sub-agency authorized to transact business in such district. At the time of entry a fee of \$10 (£2) must be paid. The certificate of entry which is then granted the

applicant gives him authority to enter upon the land and maintain full possession of it as long as he complies with the homestead requirements.

Residence—To earn patent for homestead, a person must reside in a habitable house upon the land for six months during each of three years. Such residence, however, need not be commenced before six months after the date on which entry for the land was secured.

Improvement duties—Before being eligible to apply for patent, a homesteader must break (plow up) thirty acres of the homestead, of which twenty must be cropped. It is also required that a reasonable proportion of this cultivation must be done during each homestead year. Before being eligible to apply for patent the homesteader must have a habitable house upon the homestead.

Application for patent—When a homesteader has completed his residence and cultivation duties, he makes his application for patent before the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district in which the homestead is situate, or before a sub-agent authorized to deal with lands in such district. If the duties have been satisfactorily performed, patent issues to the homesteader shortly after without any further action on his part, and the land thus becomes his absolute property.

Timber and Fuel—An occupant of a home- stead quarter-section, having no suitable timber of his own, may obtain, on payment of a shilling fee, a permit to cut 3,000 lineal feet of building timber, 400 roof poles, 500 fence posts, 2,000 fence rails.

Homesteaders and all bona fide settlers, without timber on their own farms, may also obtain permits to cut dry timber for their own use on their farms for fuel and fencing.

For all information concerning
the above subjects apply to

MANITOBA

Call or Write

100 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba

**Manitoba Government
Offices**

PROPERTY TAXES - Call or write for information concerning the assessment and taxation of property.

PROBLEMS OF THE FARMER - Call or write for information concerning the problems of the farmer.

REGULATIONS AND ORDINANCES - Call or write for information concerning regulations and ordinances.

THE WILDLIFE ACT - Call or write for information concerning the protection of game and fur bearing animals.

WATER POLLUTION - Call or write for information concerning water pollution and its control.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION - Call or write for information concerning the protection of game and fur bearing animals.

WILDLIFE REGULATIONS - Call or write for information concerning regulations and ordinances.

WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES - Call or write for information concerning the protection of game and fur bearing animals.

WILDLIFE TRAPPING - Call or write for information concerning trapping and its control.

WILDLIFE TRAPPING REGULATIONS - Call or write for information concerning trapping regulations.

WILDLIFE TRAPPING SANCTUARIES - Call or write for information concerning trapping sanctuaries.

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MANITOBA

WESTERN CANADA

THE GREAT BRITISH PROVINCE WHICH
IS THE VERY HOME OF MAXIMUM FARMING
OPPORTUNITIES AND THE FAMOUS
MANITOBA NO. 1 HARD WHEAT.

THERE ARE SO MANY
FARMING OPPORTUNITIES
IN MANITOBA THAT YOU
SHOULD IMMEDIATELY
SEND FOR YOUR CANADIAN
FARM HOME PLAN.
THE MANITOBA FARM
NOT ONLY HAS THE
FORMERLY DESIRED
ENVIRONMENT, BUT
IS BEING DEVELOPED
IN THE PART OF
CANADA WHICH IS
LOCATED IN THE
WORLD'S BIGGEST
WHEAT MARKET.

